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GERMANS ENGAGED IN BITTER FIGHTING IN POLISH SECTORS

House-to-House Fighting Goes On in Krakow; Soviets Stopped in East Prussia

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Strong German countermeasures began taking shape against the Soviet tank spearheads near Lodz, in western Poland southwest of Warsaw, and the German communique issued today stated that German reserves were engaged in bitter fighting with the Soviet spearheads along the Polish front and stopped them on the line running from Kracow northward through Czestochowa, Lodz, Kutno and to the Vistula.

Bitter close-quarter fighting developed around the middle course of the Pilica below Warsaw and house-to-house fighting was reported in the northwestern part of the city of Kracow. Fighting at present was said to be fluctuating with bitter indecision.

Farthest north in the eastern East Prussian frontier region, attempts by the 3rd White Russian army group to break through between Rominten Heath and Gumbinnen were frustrated, but deep penetrations were made by another Soviet group west of Pillkallen. After heavy counterattacks, these wedges were sealed off.

North of the Vistula just below East Prussia fighting was centered around Mlawa and Ostrolenka (Scharfenwiese). In tenacious defense battles, the Germans succeeded in checking the Soviet spearheads.

In the two sectors, East Prussian border region and north of Vistula, 146 Soviet tanks were destroyed yesterday according to reports at hand.

Below Warsaw, Shukov's army group thrust from the Warka bridgehead was checked by German reserves at the middle course of the Pilica. After bitter resistance, these German reserves fought their way westward inflicting at the same time heavy losses of men and material on the pursuing forces.

Influenced by developments in Poland, German units in eastern Slovakia disengaged themselves westward during the past 24 hours. Evacuated localities were not revealed by the German quarters, but it was stated that the movement was proceeding along smoothly.

Concerning Budapest, the German communique said the German garrison last night withdrew its positions to the western bank of the Danube and pursuing Soviet troops were repelled.

Meanwhile, German battleplane and fighter formations were reported in action over the Eastern Front battlefields pounding Soviet communication lines feeding the Soviet spearheads. Main targets were in the Krakow-Czenstochowa area where German battleplanes attacked Soviet artillery emplacements, troop columns and tank spearheads. A large number of guns were silenced and 15 tanks were destroyed as well as other vehicles set afire.

All told, German battleplanes and fighter formations yesterday destroyed 15 Soviet tanks, 118 vehicles and a large number of guns and armored cars. Also 16 Soviet planes were brought down.

180 Soviet Divisions Used

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—German military commentators believe that the Soviets are now employing an estimated 180 infantry divisions in their great winter battle and that the bulk of the Soviet tank corps and infantry divisions concentrated by the Soviet high command for this offensive are already engaged in battle.

The German military spokesman, however, refused to describe the present fighting as the climax of the Soviet offensive. He pointed out that German resistance has stiffened considerably in the southern section of the Eastern Front between Krakow and Czestochova where all Soviet attacks were repulsed.

The central sector of the front is still in a flux, but Soviet pressure is directed particularly against Lodz and the area northwest of Warsaw. The spokesman expressed conviction that the Soviet tank spearheads would soon be halted also in this sector.

In East Prussia, too he declared, the situation has been firmly stabilized and German troops withdrawing westward from Warsaw have already fought their way to Sochazev. The town was given up again after the line was further withdrawn westward.

NEW ATTACK LAUNCHED BY PATCH FAILS AGAIN

U.S. 3rd Army's Assault Between Wiltz, Wallendorf Utterly Collapses

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Following abortive thrusts north and west of the important American objective of St. Vith, on the German-Belgian frontier north of Luxemburg, Lieutenant General Alexander Patch shifted his attacks to the southernmost flank of the German salient and launched an attack on a broad front between Wiltz and Wallendorf as the only spectacular piece of fighting news from the Western Front during the past 24 hours.

After an array of strong artillery fire and tank support, troops of the American 3rd Army crossed the Sauer on both sides of Diekirch and made some costly headway, establishing a single bridgehead on the eastern bank of the river. Generally most of the attacks collapsed in front of the German positions and numerous boats were sunk in the icy river.

Battles raging on the heated 80-kilometer front between Luxemburg and eastern Belgium has meanwhile settled down to hard and bitter trench-warfare and Field Marshal Rundstedt's forces are still tying down the bulk of two American armies.

Meanwhile, further north, the little offensive started by Lieutenant General Miles Dempsey three days ago against the German triangle salient of Macseyck, Roermond and Sittard at the neck of the Dutch panhandle sticking into Belgium has netted little gain so far, and local fighing resulted yesterday only north of Sittard. British shock-troops supported by tanks were intercepted and checked by the Germans.

Fighting in the area of the Huertgen forest near Aachen also slackened considerably yesterday. Only minor American attacks were carried out southwest of Dueren near Vossenack, Lammersdorf and Simmerath and all the attacks were repulsed.

In the detached scene of fighting on the isle of Schouwen on the irregular southwest coast of Holland, meanwhile, violent fighting was reported following the landings on the isle by Canadian troops. Enemy attempts to enter Zierikzee on the southern shore were smashed, but violent fighting is said to be still going on in that area.

In lower Alsace on the Maginot Line, the iron ring forged around an American fighting group northeast of Reipertsweiler gripped the group still tighter and almost fanatical attempts to break loose from the encirclement were frustrated. Heavy German artillery fire which has been poured on the beleaguered group for the past 48 hours still continued. American relief attacks from the outside of the ring were likewise unsuccessful.

Bitter fighting continued on the Maginot Line between Rittershofen and Hatten and Bitch and Weissemburg with the Germans still holding on to the subterranean fortresses which they captured from the Americans. American attacks at Dombach, Ingelsheim and the area around Rittershofen and Hatten were smashed. In the remaining districts of Alsace only scouting activity was reported.

U.S. General Killed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—Brigadier General Frederick Castle, one of the pioneers of the U.S. 8th air force, was killed on December 29 when his plane was shot down by seven Messerschmitts over Belgium, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington report.

GERMAN CIRCLES BLAST SPEECH BY CHURCHILL

Tries to Defend Self All Round, Faced With Bankruptcy of Own Foreign Policy

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—Faced with the wreck of his own foreign policy, British Prime Minister Churchill evidently finds it necessary to defend himself against all sides—against the British and American press, against the terrific pressure of Soviet imperialism, against the criticism and preponderance of the United States, and last but not least, against internal opposition—declared the Wilhelmstrasse in judging Churchill's latest speech delivered in the House of Commons yesterday. This internal opposition, stressed the spokesman, is clear proof of the fact that the British policy is not only heading toward a deadlock but that the British Empire is threatened with a catastrophe.

Berlin political quarters regard it as significant that Churchill mainly stressed the Greek problem to which he devoted more than half an hour of his speech. The awful Greek chaos, his accusations against ELAS men and atrocities committed by them, precisely confirmed that which has already become known about the atrocities of Bolshevism but which had thus far been repudiated by Churchill. The accusations against the Greek Bolshevists, it is emphasized, were simultaneously directed against Churchill himself since he is responsible for this chaos. Churchill has armed Moscow's vanguards and has thus enabled them to carry out this terror. The responsibility for the blood of the murdered hostages rests with Churchill.

Symbol of Churchill Policy

Greece, Berlin quarters stress, actually is a symbol of Churchill's European policy. What has happened in Greece is an example of what would happen throughout Europe if Bolshevism, called upon, supported and brought to power by Churchill, should win the victory.

What Churchill has said about Yugoslavia has only been a weak attempt to hush up the fact that Britain is facing the same problem there owing to Churchill's arming of Tito. Due to his fear of the Soviet Union, Churchill does not dare to call things by their right names. Already it is clear that King Peter will have to go the same way as the Polish exile government in London. Churchill did not even dare to mention this delicate problem viz Poland, Berlin quarters emphasize. Above all, Churchill did not dare to mention the real enemy—Bolshevism—but adopted the cheap trick of speaking of "Trotskyism".

Wilhelmstrasse quarters have noted with interest that the British Prime Minister found himself faced with the same dilemma when discussing the United States. When he indirectly reproached the Americans for having a fleet twice the size of any other in the world, an air force bigger than any other, and all the gold in the world, and also accused the United States of demanding additional territories, oil fields and bases, he only betrayed the bankruptcy of his own foreign policy in this respect.

Foreign Policy Bankrupt

It is an indisputable fact that Churchill has bolstered up both the Soviet and American colossuses and that he has sacrificed British world domination in his blind hatred against Germany. From this bankruptcy of his foreign policy Churchill can see no other way out than a renewed refuge of hatred and the will to annihilate Germany. In this respect he has nothing new to say to the German people. As before, every new threat will only weld the German people still more firmly together in their will to fight and win victory.

Meanwhile, German political circles called the speech delivered by the British Prime Minister most characteristic of Churchill, who in a hypocritical manner praised the unselfish British policy and simultaneously looked enviously upon the rise of the United States power.

The British claim to leadership in the Mediterranean, as expressed by Churchill, explains—according to the opinion held by local political circles—Churchill's particular interest in the British solution of the Greek problem and the almost contemptous treatment of Bonomi Italy, as well as the clear rejection of the Spanish desires of cooperations.

Churchill's statements in connection with the Yugoslav problem—as pointed out by Berlin political circles—are a confirmation that solution in accordance with the Soviet desires is a concluded fact. King Peter will have no other choice than to either accept this solution or to fall into Britain's disgrace.

Churchill's renewed request for unconditional surrender—as particularly stressed by Berlin circles—is being answered by the entire German people with a categorical "never." The enemy's will to destroy is confronted with the ardent determination of a nation which is fully aware of the fate to be expected.

Churchill Is Champion Distorter of Facts, Laborite M.P. Charges in Bitter Criticism

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, in one of the most bitter attacks ever made on Prime Minister Churchill in the Commons today charged that "there is no single politician more capable of distorting the facts than the Prime Minister" and said that he had the "worst record of intervention in other peoples affairs of any statesman," according to a London dispatch.

Bevan claimed that Churchill's speech was bound to make the situation in Greece more bitter and declaring that "secret commitments" by Churchill were a factor in "the Greek tragedy" he added "it is clear from what the Prime Minister has said that between the United States, Soviet Union and ourselves, an arrangement was reached which has compelled Britain to assume unilateral obligations which ought to be carried, by all the anti-Axis nations."

Bevan declared that the British casualties in Greece were a consequence of lack of statesmanship and policy by the British Government. He continued, "ELAS forces marching on the city of Athens to massacre some of the inhabitants is a characteristic piece of Churchillian rubbish. There is no single politician more capable of distorting facts than the Prime Minister. I say that deliberately."

Bevan stated "If we can persuade the Greek people of the bonafides of the British Government, the trouble will be over."

Following the hectic speech by Bevan, Anthony Eden again called for more frequent meetings of the "Big Three." Replying to the Commons debate on Greece, Eden said Britain was not fully satisfied with the existing machinery for international cooperation on political plans. "This issue would certainly be raised at the forthcoming Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin meeting," he said.

Eden continued that even before the German withdrawal from Greece the British had reason to believe that it was the ambition of the ELAS to seize control of the country by force. The British Government was ready for delegation members of the Parliament to go to Greece to get information about the situation, he said.

At the end of his speech, Eden asked for a vote of confidence which was granted the Government with a vote of 340 to seven. Technically the vote was on Sir Richard Acland's amendment to the war appropriations bill. Critical Laborites announced beforehand that although they opposed Britain's policy in Greece and Italy, they would not vote against the bill.

2-Day Debate Held

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 19.—The second day of the war debate in the House Commons has resolved itself so far to being a debate on the Greek situation. There was also some criticisms on the speech made yesterday by Prime Minister Churchill.

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, thought that Churchill had over-emphasized the situation by describing the ELAS armed band as "merely a Communist band." No doubt the Communists were connected, Sir Percy said, but it was equally true that the ELAS had been drawn from all sections and parties in Greece. It was unfair, he said to minimize the good work it had done in fighting against the Germans.

Sir Percy however agreed that the situation was better than it had been when the House met before Christmas. The three main things the House had asked for then had come to pass, and a responsible British minister had been sent to Greece. Sir Percy paid Churchill a high tribute for having gone himself. Also a regency had been set up, and there was a truce, he said.

"What should happen now," Sir Percy suggested "is a surrender of hostages by the ELAS, and at the same time a granting by the Greek Government of an armistice."

A Labor member said that if it were true that the ELAS had done very little fighting against the Germans as Churchill contended, then he should produce the evidence.

LOWER HOUSE MEMBERS DECIDE ON PROCEEDINGS

Program for Sunday and Monday Settled at Session on Saturday Morning

Members of the House of Representatives met in conference at the Diet Building at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday and decided on the proceedings of the Diet session for Sunday and Monday.

According to the plan determined at this meeting, the Lower House will sit in a plenary session at 1 p.m. today and hear the speeches on general administrative, foreign and financial policies to be delivered respectively by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata. Following these addresses, interpellations will be made by Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Yadanji Nakajima and Masayoshi Kimura on general administrative policy, diplomacy, munitions production, labor, transport, foodstuff production and people's livelihood.

On Monday the House will meet in a full session at 10 a.m. and take up 15 bills for the day's agenda. Following explanations, the bills will be referred to the respective committees. Kiyoomi Taman, Hajime Miyazaki and Tahei Ochi will then deliver speeches of condolence for three members of the House who recently died, Tanezo Kawakami, of Osaka, Shigeru Iizuka, of Saitama, and Jinzo Fukui of Nara. A Budget Committee meeting will also be held at 1 p.m. the same day. Following explanations of the budgetary bills by Finance Minister Ishiwata, interpellations will be made.

27 Bills Presented Diet

The Government submitted 27 legislative bills to the House of Peers and the House of Representatives on Friday. Of these bills, 12 including the bill for the revision of the Pension Law will be deliberated upon first by the Upper House while 15 bills including the one relative to the issuance of public bonds will be examined by the Lower House.

GREEK REGIME SEEKING IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE

Plastiras Says Rebirth of Athens Impossible Unless Outside Aid Given

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 19.—The rebirth of Athens is impossible without help in men, materials, machinery, tools and food supplies while financial help from the outside is urgently needed, declared Greek Premier General Nicholas Plastiras today, according to an Athens broadcast.

Plastiras said that due to the recent civil war, no work had been done and no taxes could be imposed until work is underway. He added that the Government too had obtained no revenue from food that had been distributed in Athens free for the needy.

It was reported that two officials of the UNRRA have just visited Athens and the Greek Finance Minister outlined his country's financial difficulties to them.

Meanwhile, John Nixon, BBC correspondent, declared that a proposal to hold another conference between the Greek Government and ELAS representatives was discussed during Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's latest talks with Regent Archbishop Damaskinos and Premier Plastiras.

Alexander, who is the Commander in Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean, toured part of southeastern Greece from which the ELAS troops had withdrawn under the recent truce.

Gonatas Made Governor

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—A new crisis threatened troubled Greece as ELAS-hating General Stylianos Gonatas announced that he would soon be named Governor General of Macedonia and Thrace, according to an Athens dispatch. However, a Zurich report from Athens said that Gonatas has been already appointed Governor General.

Such an appointment would be one of the sharpest blows yet delivered against the Left Wing ELAS by Premier General Nicholas Plastiras. Greek Government circles for three hours yesterday denied Gonatas would be given the post, but later Plastiras said "no decision has been made" indicating indirectly that Gonatas is being considered for the job.

Plastiras also announced that ELAS forces who have laid down their arms will be permitted to participate in free elections and added that Britons and other anti-Axis observers would be welcome.

150 U.S. WARCRAFT LOST IN LINGAYEN OPERATIONS

Represents War Results by Nippon Air and Artillery Units Between Jan. 3 and 12

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Within 10 days, from January 3 to 12, Imperial Air and Artillery Forces in the Philippines sank or damaged a total of 121 American warships including nine aircraft carriers, nine battleships, cruisers or destroyers, 91 transports and 12 other craft in Lingayen Bay, all of which have so far been confirmed. If those unconfirmed are included the number of warcraft which the invaders have lost will aggregate more than 150.

The main body of the U.S. forces that landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay commenced an attack against the Japanese first lines after crossing the Cabaruan Hills from the northeast coast of the bay.

Meanwhile, enemy forces in the area north of San Fabian moved forward to a point four kilometers away from the coastal area and started to construct positions, but in the face of the heavy Japanese attacks the enemy has been unable to take positive action.

A part of the U.S. forces in the area south of San Fabian attacked the Japanese first lines near Bindey in an attempt to penetrate the front between the first and second firing lines of the Japanese Forces. Fierce battle is now under way.

The enemy assaults against the hilly sectors west of Lingayen Bay have not been severe. However the U.S. forces appear to be already utilizing an airfield at Lingayen on and after January 15 after collecting small-sized planes.

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday various Japanese Shock Units have been continuously directing attacks against the enemy and are now gaining great war results. A series of Japanese thrusts by raiding units also is being repeated against the Lingayen airfield.

In the meantime, the U.S. troops in front of Lingayen and Dagupan started an offensive and a part of the enemy made a forced crossing of the Agno River after advancing southward.

On Leyte Island the number of American aircraft is reported to have reached 240 or 250 including bombers and medium sized planes while those on Mindoro Island number about 300 with fighter planes as their mainstay.

The main strength of the American task force that entered the South China Sea attacked Saigon, Taiwan, Canton, Hongkong and Hainan Island on January 12, 15 and 16 with its carrier-borne planes. The enemy task force is still reported to be plying in the waters northwest of Luzon Island.

Devastating Attacks Made

By K. KAWASAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE LINGAYEN AREA, January 19.—The main Japanese Forces operating in the Lingayen area have been directing devastating attacks from several directions against the enemy bridgehead, in concert with other land and air units since January 16, in a successful move to block the enemy advance southward.

The main bodies of the enemy force which landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay, have been maneuvering to strike southward under cover of bombardments and bombings, but furiously assailed by the Japanese Forces, their attempts have been nipped in the bud.

Crack Japanese Units carried out relentless attacks against the enemy bridgehead in the San Fabian area simultaneously from several directions on the night of January 16. While some units penetrated deep into the enemy positions, others landing on the coast, detoured to the rear and successfully blasted the ammunition and supply dumps and trucks in the coastal area.

In unison with the closing-in attacks, Japanese guns opened fire and Air Units poured a shower of bombs on the bridgehead. Attesting to the ferocity of the Japanese attacks, the San Fabian area was seen enveloped in black smoke on the morning of the following day, and the deafening explosions shook the entire bay area.

The war results obtained by the Sato Unit alone included four tanks of the M-4 type, 46 mobile-guns and other arms captured while many enemy ammunition and supply dumps were either set ablaze or damaged by other units. The war results are still being expanded.

Rocket Bombs Used

By T. TSUJIMOTO and O. OHATA

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE ADVANCE BASE, January 19.—In carrying out raids on the Baguio area, the enemy force which landed on the coast of Lingayen Gulf has begun to use rocket bombs in great quantities.

The enemy air units mostly composed of FFS's and B2C's appear over the Baguio area regularly several times a day in a formation of some 40 planes. Each machine carries six rocket bombs under its wings and drops two of them at a time on its target. Damage caused by these rocket bombs have not been very great, but due to blind-bombings, innocent non-combatants have been the chief sufferers.

NIPPON AIR UNITS POUND ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS

Damage Inflicted East of Cebu; Nippon Submarine Sinks Ship Off California

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 19.—Japanese Air Units toward evening on January 16 attacked and inflicted considerable damage on an enemy torpedo-boat squadron in the waters east of Cebu Island.

U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today that a Japanese submarine torpedoed and sank an American Liberty-type ship, Jonah Johnson between California and Honolulu last November, according to a Washington dispatch.

Survivors of the ship in a Navy-sponsored interview with the press said that the torpedo struck the center of the boat which sank immediately.

Manila Attacked

By O. OHATA

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, January 19.—A total of 32 enemy planes including 10 B-24's and P-47's, P-38's and F4U's carried out bombing and strafing attacks on the suburbs of Manila in daylight today but little damage was done. These enemy raiders are understood to be based at Tacloban on Leyte Island and San Jose on Mindoro Island.

Nippon Planes Hit Bolo Isle

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 19.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy positions on Bolo Island in the Camotes Sea twice between the night of January 18 to the early morning of January 19. Several enemy positions near the coast were blasted.

Ogasawara Again Raided

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 19.—Small formations of enemy B-29 planes raided Hahajima and Chichijima of the Ogasawara Group several times on the forenoon of January 18. Incendiaries were dropped on Hahajima. The damage on our side was slight.

TO ACCOMPANY ROOSEVELT

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, announced at his press conference today that he would accompany President Roosevelt to the conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin which is scheduled to take place shortly, according to a Washington dispatch. He said he would also participate in the conference of the American Foreign Ministers at Mexico City due to start on February 15.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch stated that the "Big Three" leaders may discuss the inclusion of Soviet and French military leaders on the combined Chiefs of Staff.

23 B-29'S DAMAGED IN FRIDAY'S ATTACK ON HANSHIN DISTRICT

Raid on Osaka and Kobe Areas By Mariana-Based Bombers Announced by I.H.Q.

Counterattacking the Mariana-based B-29 formations that principally raided the Hanshin district on Friday afternoon, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces damaged 23 of the giant bombers, of which several are believed to have crashed, although it has not been ascertained.

From the vigorous intercepting operation, three of the Japanese planes have not yet returned.

Hanshin Area Attacked

B-29 bombers numbering about 80, based in the Marianas, carried out a series of raids over the Hanshin district in seven echelon formations between 1:40 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:40 p.m. on Friday.

The main body of the B-29 formation came attacking the Osaka and Kobe districts aiming at striking the factory centers and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs.

Some damage was done to ground facilities in the areas where the enemy planes bombed.

Simultaneously, a small number of B-29's in a diversional movement raided Nagoya, Hamamatsu as well as the Kanto district. Some bombs were dropped but damage was negligible.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

5:40 p.m. January 19

"About 80 B-29 bombers coming from the Mariana Islands principally attacked the Hanshin district on the afternoon of January 19.

"Concerning the war results, in the intercepting operations, investigations are now being made. Some damage was caused to ground facilities on our side."

Plane Over Hiroshima

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over Hiroshima, Okayama, as well as the Hanshin district shortly after 8 a.m. on January 20. Without dropping any explosives the raider fled.

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber came over Kochi district at 7:50 p.m. on January 19 but fled toward the southeast after dropping a few bombs. No damage was reported. Another B-29 bomber also raided Osaka and Kyoto at 11:30 p.m. the same night. Some bombs were dropped over Osaka before the raider made a southward escape. Slight damage was reported caused.

MCCLURE ADMITS BLOW

Says Loss of Air Bases Cannot Be Compensated by Carrier-Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Asked at a press conference today whether actions of the American task force, such as the attacks carried out by the carrier-based planes belonging to the American Third Fleet under Admiral William Halsey on South China and French Indo-China, can compensate for the loss of the American air bases in different parts of Eastern China, Major-General Robert McClure, deputy-chief of staff of the American forces in China, replied in the negative, according to a Chungking dispatch received here. He added, however, that the carrier-based planes had a far greater mobility than ground-based planes, since the carriers are so many moving bases.

The Ledo and Burma routes will be re-opened in no distant future, but it is impossible to give any definite date, stated McClure. Even when the two routes have been re-opened, the transport by these routes will be limited to military supplies essential to Chungking for the conduct of the war. These supplies will not include such items as may be transported by air, he said.

The transport capacities of the Ledo and Burma routes are thus limited; it is therefore a mistake to expect that unlimited supplies will flow into China on the re-opening of the two routes, McClure said. The transport from India by air will be continued even when the Ledo and Burma routes have been re-opened, he added.

GREW LAUDS PACTS MADE BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Avers International Treaties Concluded in Spirit of Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—In a speech at a meeting held today in the New York Times Hall, in New York City, Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared that the international pacts now being concluded among the several European nations were all "in the spirit of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal." He said that the Americans need not be disturbed that their Allies were "falling out-of step" with America because a careful study of the agreements had satisfied the State Department that they were "concluded in the spirit of what we are all trying to achieve," according to a New York report.

His speech, in gist, follows:

Throughout the entire nation there is a solemn air of dedication to the part that lies ahead. The fact that there are critical days is not half as important as the fact that we are aware that these are critical days. No longer are we content merely to say, without projected thinking "Total victory must be achieved. The meaning of that victory is so clear to us in terms of blood and treasure, and knowledge of the cost has doubled our determination. Our purpose has become more unshakable than ever.

Similarly we are no longer content to say without looking ahead "Lasting peace must be achieved. We have begun to grasp the full meaning of these words. There is still much to be learned and the journey remains long and arduous. But when we speak now of our determination to achieve a lasting peace, we speak with the wisdom of maturity and the chances of our succeeding is, therefore, I like to think, far better than at any previous period in history. Not all men would agree, I know. There may be a great many who see that the prospects for a democratic peace have lessened rather than increased. I am inclined to believe that what they are seeing, in effect, is because the shadow has crossed the sun, the sun no longer shines.

Quotes Hull's Statement

I think we can measure the extent of this nation's yearnings for a sound democratic peace in terms of the concern our people have shown lately at the possibility that such a peace might not be achieved. Two years ago, a year ago, we were aware of these yearnings. Or were we? We could only guess their existence in the minds and hearts of men. Today we know that they exist. Indeed, they are among the deepest aspirations of our people. Or, in the great words of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 'Foreign policy is for us 'attached with sympathy and giving effect to the world outside our borders, the will of 135,000,000 people through the constitutional processes which govern our democracy.'

In his recent message on the State of the Union, the President said plainly, 'I should not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations—the Greek and Polish, for example.' We have obligations to the exiled governments; to the underground leaders, and to our major Allies. We and our Allies have declared that it is our duty to respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcefully deprived of them. But with internal dissension, with many citizens of liberated countries still prisoners of war or forced to labor in Germany, it is difficult to suggest the kind of self-government the people really want. These problems are theoretical. We are face to face with them in liberated countries and elsewhere. In all probabilities they will increase rather than decrease.

We are out in a real world and the going is tough. But defeatism is not an American religion. And so I say again, if these are critical days, what counts most is our awareness of that fact. We must be stripped for the race. We must be prepared for the sudden turn of events. We must realize that in countries ravaged by wars and Fascism, we will come upon gaping wounds in the social system far more serious than anything we could possibly imagine.

Now, where are we going? What do we have in mind? I shall not undertake to enunciate the foreign policy of the United States. Obviously only the President or the Secretary of State can do that. But I have a passion for simplification of problems. And although this sort of thing can sometimes go too far I find it most helpful to break down a problem under three main headings. First, principle; second, objective; and third, guides for action in attaining these objectives on the basis of these principles.

The other day, on assuming my new post as Undersecretary of State, I drew a chart of the picture that confronts us in the world, and this is what it looks like:

Under "Principles" I wrote "Atlantic Charter." I think the Atlantic Charter covers a great deal in the way of justice, democracy and goodwill toward men. Under "Objectives" I wrote: first, "Win the war as soon as possible;" and second, "Help to create permanent peace and security in the world." In the box beneath the second point on this chart I wrote "Dumbarton Oaks." Under "Guides for Action:" first, "Constantly keep in mind the long-range interest of the United States and the American people;" second, "Keep in step with the other United Nations and maintain the alliance firm and secure;" third, "Help the liberated areas return to a healthy, political and economic life. The hungary must be fed;" fourth, "Reduce each problem to its basic factors and then apply common sense."

At least three big problems emerge from that chart. First, with reference to aiding the liberated people. I have already spoken of what I think will be a necessary attitude of mind. As to feeding the hungry, well, we know that hunger is among the worst enemies of man, for hunger breeds both physical and political diseases. There can be no really stable world as long as hunger exists. Thus, underneath all these statements there must be this simple truth: The hungry must be fed.

The second problem: Can we keep in step with our Allies? There is the long-range interests of the United States to stand squarely upon our principles in the attainment of our objectives. Now here is a very large problem indeed. In approaching it I think we should keep in mind one foremost thought, namely, that our Allies want peace and security just as much as we do.

Let us not forget the recent history of gangster nations nor their depredations. We need not be disturbed by the anxiety expressed in some quarters that the various international pacts recently concluded among several European nations signify that our Allies are through with us. Although I have not the time to discuss these pacts in detail, let me state here that after careful study of these agreements, we are satisfied that they were concluded in the spirit of what we are all trying to achieve through the Dumbarton Oaks proposal.

And now a word about that Security Organization. At Dumbarton Oaks we tried to lay a foundation on which an effective and durable world structure for the maintenance of peace and security could be built. There are three points I would like to stress concerning the Dumbarton Oaks proposal.

Profit From Errors

First, we must profit from the errors of the past. All former efforts failed because they were superficial. Second, we must be prepared to make what in the past has been considered a sacrifice. We and the other nations devoted to peace must be prepared to join our efforts and a part of our armed forces not only for the common good but for the future security of our own nation. Is that too great a sacrifice to avoid the horrors of another World War? Can any sacrifice be too great? Third, we must realize that whatever is decided will not satisfy everybody. . . . And as yet for our unborn generation some effective international organization must be formed. It may not be possible at one stroke to devise or gain universal acceptance by peace-loving states of a perfect organization for keeping the peace and solving the problems of the world. But whatever plan emerges from the United Nations' conference must be made to work and to succeed, for the alternative is utter tragedy.

The problem with not be solved by blueprints or time. . . . It will be solved in the hearts and minds of us all. And that is precisely why I am speaking to you today, for I am convinced that the people have made clear their feelings for a lasting peace, a peace that will grant freedom and security and equal opportunities, a peace under which the peoples of the earth will stretch forth their aims, lift up their heads and march forward as brothers. Such a peace would answer the hopes of the most fervent prayers of mankind.

Senator Warren Austin, Republican member from Vermont, and Senator Fullbright of Arkansas, author of the original world peace resolution passed by the House 16 months ago, also spoke at the meeting. Senator Austin, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, cited the Anglo-Soviet, Franco-Soviet and Czech-Soviet treaties which set a pattern of general international organization for peace. He said they should be regarded in their true character, namely, as steps in the accomplishment of a security procedure. He urged the earliest practicable meeting to establish the Dumbarton Oaks organization.

U.S. Armed Forces Hit By Serious Shortage Of Nurses, Says Kirk

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—The present acute shortage of nurses in the United States armed forces was pointed out by Army Surgeon General Newman Kirk before the House Military Affairs Committee today, according to a Washington report. Kirk said that nurses were inadequate as battle casualties had increased 370 per cent. He added that 32,000 cases were being received in army hospitals monthly now and this is in contrast to the 8,500 monthly average for the first half of 1944. He also stated that 15,000 persons were leaving the hospitals monthly and thus the number of cases being received was doubled those being relieved.

DECLINE OF U.S. STANDARD OF LIVING IS PREDICTED

WPB Vice-Chief Sees Necessity Of Hiking War Supplies Output to Beat Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—A drastic change of American living standard, which is already hit hard by the shortage and restriction of daily necessities is again in store for the United States for America must double or trebble the production of military supplies in order to defeat Germany, Maury Maverick, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, announced today in Washington.

Maverick has just returned from an inspection of the European battle front. "A drastic belt-tightening in America that will involve a complete change in mode of living is predicted for the American public," he told reporters. He added that French war and civilian production must be put on its feet as a military necessity.

Meanwhile, Julius A. Krug, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, stated at a press conference that the impact of "drastically" increased war program has created, the greatest shortage of all basic materials the United States has experienced since the start of the war.

Krug also said that the planned ship construction program will bring an all time high level of production to shipyards for the first six months and added that this rate of production could be expected to continue the remainder of the year.

Krug forecast a further tightening in the production of consumer goods and said that 45 requirements of industrial alcohol have been increased and estimated that alcohol will be scarce "if the war continues at its present tempo."

Meanwhile, Philip Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the WPB, said that army service forces were transferring some service men to jobs in aluminum sheet mills in order to increase production. These men are granted industry furloughs and will be returned to the army after a period of several months, he said.

Another Washington dispatch said that new shortages in aluminum, industrial alcohol and strategic chemicals in the United States was announced today by the War Production Board.

The Board said that the production of high octane gasoline was insufficient and aluminum output for the first half of 1945 would be 100,000,000 pounds short. It added that transportation problems were causing the reduced output of chemicals while task and freight car shipping facilities were insufficient.

The report added that the United States Office of Price Administration announced today that henceforward a daily allowance of 15 pieces of cigarettes would be made to a citizen in the country.

Grapefruit Juice Rationed

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice are to be returned to the ration list today on orders of the U.S. Office of Price Administration which at the same time ordered the entire output of both produces to be reserved for the armed services, according to a Washington dispatch.

ENEMY RUBBER MEET SET

U.S., British and Dutch Study Groups to Discuss in Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—It has been announced by the U.S. State Department that a meeting will be held in Washington next week, that is, from January 22 to 27, among the rubber study groups of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands to provide immediate factual study. It is stated that the meeting is an outbreak of the exploratory rubber discussions held in London last August.

At that time, the United States announced that it was prepared to participate in such discussions as the rubber problems of mutual interest to the participating governments. The State Department emphasized the fact that no formal agreements relating to postwar rubber has been entered into or is now contemplated.

German Forces Withdrawing From Greece Successfully Contact Main Units in Croatia

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, January 19.—In the middle of January after four and a half months of most difficult marching and incessant fighting in an inaccessible mountainous district, the rearguards of the German forces withdrawn from Greece passed the Drina bridgehead at Visegrad and with no losses worth mentioning successfully contacted our main forces stationed in southeastern Croatia, announced the German High Command.

Under the clever command of Field Marshal Baron von Weichs and Colonel General Loehr the troops of all services of the Army and Waffen' SS in exemplary comradeship with formations of the Luftwaffe and Navy, exposed first to tropical heat and later to snowstorms while crossing the mountains, overcame the special difficulties of this war against bands and successfully warded off all enemy attacks on the flanks and rear.

Three Bulgarian armies, strong groups of bandits and several Bolshevist divisions, failed in their attempt to intercept and annihilate the German marching columns. When cut off, the German fighting groups broke through the enemy ring of encirclement and fought their way to join the bulk of the German forces.

Particularly difficult tasks had to be solved by engineers who, often exposed to enemy fire, untiringly repaired roads, bridges and railways and by blowing up communications, prevented the enemy from following the German movements. The achievements of the supply troops of the army and transport squadrons of the Luftwaffe were likewise extraordinary.

Since the beginning of the detaching movements the enemy losses included at least 20,000 dead, more than 7,000 prisoners including 5,500 Bulgarians, and 450 guns of all kinds as well as large quantities of light and heavy arms.

Facts Worth Noting

U.S. Government Agencies, Etc.

- **AAA—Agriculture Adjustment Agency**
- **APB—Aircraft Production Board**
- **ARCB—Aircraft Resources Control Board**
- **BB—Budget Bureau**
- **BFDC—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce**
- **CAA—Civil Aeronautics Administration**
- **CAB—Civil Aeronautics Board**
- **CC—Caribbean Commission**
- **CCA—Civil Control Authority**
- **CCC—Civilian Conservative Corps**
- **CSB—Civil Service Board**
- **DCB—Defense Communication Board**
- **EDB—Emergency Defense Board**
- **EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority**
- **EIBW—Export-Import Bank of Washington**
- **FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation**
- **FCA—Farm Credit Administration**
- **FCC—Federal Communications Commission**
- **FEA—Foreign Economic Administration**
- **FHA—Federal Housing Administration**
- **FPC—Federal Power Commission**
- **FPHA—Federal Public Housing Administration**
- **FRB—Federal Reserve Board**
- **FSA—Federal Security Agency**
- **FTC—Federal Trade Commission**
- **FWA—Federal Works Administration**
- **GI—Government Interest**
- **ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission**
- **MAB—Munitions Assignment Board**
- **MC—Manpower Commission**
- **NDMB—National Defense Mediation Board**
- **NHA—National Housing Agency**
- **NLRB—National Labor Relations Board**
- **NPC—National Patent Commission**
- **NWLB—National War Labor Board**
- **OADR—Office of Agricultural Defense Regulations**
- **OAEC—Office of Administrator of Export Control**
- **OAEO—Overseas Administration of Economic Operations**
- **OAPC—Office of Alien Property Custodian**
- **OAWR—Office for Agricultural War Relations**
- **OCD—Office of Civilian Defense**
- **OCIAA—Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs**
- **OCRP—Office of Coordinator of Rubber Products**
- **ODHWS—Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services**
- **ODT—Office of Defense Transportation**
- **OEM—Office of Emergency Management**
- **OES—Office of Economic Stabilization**
- **OEW—Office of Economic Warfare**
- **OFA—Office of Food Administration**
- **OFEC—Office of Foreign Economic Coordination**
- **OFF—Office of Facts and Figures**
- **OFRRO—Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Organization**
- **OLLA—Office of Lend-Lease Administration**
- **OOC—Office of Censorship**
- **OPA—Office of Price Administration**
- **OPCW—Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War**
- **OPM—Office of Production Management**
- **OPO—Office of Price Operations**
- **OSRD—Office of Scientific Research and Development**
- **OWI—Office of War Information**
- **OWM—Office of War Mobilization**
- **OWU—Office of War Utilities**
- **PCND—Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense**
- **PHS—Public Health Service**
- **PPB—Production Planning Board**
- **REA—Rural Electrification Administrat'n**
- **RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation**
- **SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission**
- **SPAB—Supply Priorities and Allocation Board**
- **SSB—Selective Service Board**
- **SSB—Social Security Board**
- **SWPC—Smaller War Plants Corporation**
- **TVA—Tennessee Valley Administration**
- **USCS—United States Conciliation Service**
- **USMC—United States Maritime Commission**
- **USTC—United States Tariff Commission**
- **WCC—War Crime Commission**
- **WFA—War Food Administration**
- **WLB—War Labor Board**
- **WPA—Works Project Administration**
- **WPB—War Production Board**
- **WRA—War Relocation Authority**
- **WRB—War Refugees Board**
- **WRCB—War Relief Control Board**
- **WSA—War Shipping Administration**
- **WTB—War Transport Board**

- **AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupier Territories**
- **AML—Allied Military Liaison**
- **AFL—American Federation of Labor**
- **AACC—Anglo-American Caribbean Commission**
- **ACI—Advisory Council for Italy**
- **AAJMB—Anglo-American Joint Munitions Board**
- **CIO—Congress of Industrial Organizat'ns**
- **CPDWH—Committee for Political Defense of Western Hemisphere**
- **CPRB—Combined Production and Resources Board**
- **D-DAY—The Day The Invasion of Europe Started**
- **IGCR—Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees**
- **ILO—International Labor Office**
- **IC—International Council**
- **PWCL—Pacific War Council in London**
- **PWCW—Pacific War Council in Washington**
- **UNICFA—United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture**
- **UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration**
- **USMEC—United States-Mexican Economic Commission**
- **4-F's—Physically and Mentally Unfit**

POLAND TO GET SUPPLIES FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT

Envoy Ciechanowski Says Need Urgent Due to Pilfering of Goods by Germans

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—The United States will send relief supplies to Poland as soon as shipping becomes available, Herbert Lehman, U.S Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, told Jan Ciechanowki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, in Washington this week, according to a Washington report.

Lehman said that his committee is working hard in harmony with any constituted authority through which the relief could be sent to Poland. The Polish Ambassador replied that the need is urgent, declaring that the urgency arises out of the Germans stripping the country of all possible food, clothing and supplies.

Furthermore, he said that the Germans deported or killed so many men that rehabilitation work represented many manpower problems. He added that on this account it will take many more months before Polish farms can come back to a satisfactory basis and also before Polish factories can turn out clothing and other necessities.

Food Shipment Decrease

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—The U.S. War Food Administration reported in Washington today that the food shipments from the United States to the anti-Axis nations under the Lend-Lease program last year were well below the amount shipped the previous year.

Deliveries of food and other agricultural products in 1944 to those countries totaled over 7,000,000 tons. Of this amount, 391,000,000 pounds were shipped in December while of this, roughly 185,000,000 pounds were, sent to Britain and other parts of the British Dominion. The Soviet Union received 178,000,000 pounds while the other nations including Greece, Wst Africa, North Africa, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia and occupied France received the combined total of 28,000,000 pounds.

It was added that the cash sale of food to the armed forces, the Red Cross, foreign relief and other agencies totaled 113,000,000 pounds in December. This included goods included in the 130,000,000 pounds shipped to those agencies in November.

4 Yanks Given Prison Terms

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—Found guilty of carrying on illicit trade with cigarettes on the black market, four American soldiers were sentenced to long imprisonment by the Paris court. Three of the accused were sentenced to 40 years of penal service while the fourth was given 30 years.

Soviet Boast Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—The claim of Soviet press that the Soviet offensive was directly on the march to Berlin, was described as grotesque by the Wilhelmstrasse military spokesman yesterday. The Soviets will realize, the spokesman added, that their offensive will assume completely different aspects once it has reached the borders of the Reich.

RAPPROCHEMENT LIKELY OF TWO BRITISH PARTIES

Chances for Understanding of Commonwealth, Labor Groups Said Not Remote

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Chances for rapprochement between the Commonwealth and Labor Parties are not as remote as appears from the latter's public pronouncements, according to the industrial correspondent of the Observer.

The National Executive Labor Party appointed a special deputation which has already met the representatives including Harold Laski and Emmanuael P. Shinwell who were greatly impressed by the arguments for affiliation put forward by Mackay, the Commonwealth spokesman. According to the correspondent, there could be no question of a formal arrangement, since the Labor Party Executive officially rejected the Commonwealth's request for an affiliation. But the meeting was friendly and informal, and may have paved the way for further conferences.

The question worrying the Labor Executive, the correspondent pointed out, is whether or not they should officially report the fact that these conversations have taken place. If they do not make a formal report, they fear that there may be protests from the delegates, especially the Trade Union representatives because it might be asked why, if the Labor Party could meet Mackay, should it refuse to meet Harry Pollitt and the Communists who also have been asking for affiliation?

Many trade unions, including the miners, engineering, electrical trade, locomotive engineers, and firemen and fire brigades unions, put on record their support, either of a Communist affiliation or electoral unity.

There is also a growing feeling, the correspondent said, in the constituents that the Left Wing parties, that is Commonwealth, Labor and Communist, ought to combine their forces for a general election campaign. This question is, in fact, likely to be one of the most hotly debated issues at the conference.

SPANISH LAUD GERMANS

Reich Reaction to Big Soviet Winter Drive Is Praised

Domei

MADRID, January 19.—German reaction to the gigantic Soviet offensive along the entire Eastern Front has received the greatest admiration from the Spanish public despite initial successes by the Soviets.

Spanish military critics are still showing some reserve in making predictions since this great mobile battle at present hardly permits any forecasts. Their comments until now, however, unanimously agree that the German resistance forces have already performed a unique achievement.

The Informaciones, for instance, writes "the present phase of the battle is indeed difficult, but the decision for rescuing Europe is bound to come." And another Spanish paper, Alcazar, opines that the coming spring will bring a balance of the great battles now being fought on the snow-covered eastern plains.

REACTION OF EXILE POLES

Express Fear Soviet Capture of Warsaw May Bolster Lublin Regime

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The evacuation of Warsaw by the German troops was received with rather mixed feelings in the Polish Exile Government quarters in London, according to a London dispatch.

According to the Manchester Guardian's diplomatic correspondent, it is feared in these quarters that the removal of the seat of the Soviet-controlled Provisional Polish Government from Lublin to Warsaw will tend to strengthen the puppet Government.

Also Tomasz Arciszewski, Premier of the Polish Exile Government in London, declared last night that the new situation created by the evacuation of Warsaw by the Germans might necessitate certain far-reaching changes in the composition of his Government.

Standley, Roosevelt Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 17.—Colonel Oliver Standley, British Secretary for State of the Colonies, who recently arrived in Washington after an extensive inspection tour of the Caribbean areas, together with Charles Cochrane, United States chairman of the United States-British Caribbean Commission, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House today, according to a Washington report.

American Embassy In Chiang's Capital Completely Razed

Domei

LISBON, January 19.—The United States Embassy in Chungking was completely burnt down in an accidental fire today, according to a Chungking report. Three minutes after the fire alarm was sounded, the Embassy staff members began to remove documents and furnitures, but except for a few desks and chairs, all was completely reduced to ashes, it is further reported.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 19

The garrison of Budapest last night withdrew its positions to the western bank of the Danube and the pursuing Soviets were repulsed after suffering heavy losses. North of Lake Balaton several offensive columns have pierced the Soviet front and are advancing in an eastern direction. Also north of the Danube our troops pierced the Soviet positions gaining several kilometers of ground and taking substantial booty and numerous prisoners.

In the Hungarian-Slovakian border district, the enemy offensive activity decreased in intensity while in eastern Slovakia our detaching movements proceeded according to plan. North of Novo Sadz (Neu Sandez) hard defensive fighting continues.

On the entire front from the northern slopes of the Carpathians up to the Memel, the winter battle for the German eastern area is raging with greatest embitterment. Between Kracow, Czenstochowa, Lodz, Kotno and the Vistula, out forces are engaged in a bitter battle with the advancing Soviet tank spearheads while in the streets of Kracow and Lodz stiff fighting is going on.

In the bend of the middle Pilica, our troops repulsing numerous enemy attacks inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. North of the Vistula our forces are engaged in fierce defensive battles at Ploehnen, Mielau, Krasnosielc and Scharfenwiese with the enemy pushing to the west and north. In the salient east of the Masurian lakes, the fighting activity flared up and numerous Soviet thrusts were checked.

The Soviet breakthrough attempts between the Rominten Heath and Gumbinnen were frustrated while in the area north of the town enemy tanks penetrated as far as the upper course of the Inser and counterattacks are under way. In the big battle zone north of the Vistula and in the East Prussian border district, 146 Soviet tanks were knocked out yesterday.

In the west our troops captured Zetten, northwest of Nijmegen, in a surprise attack and the enemy counterthrusts failed. At Maaseyck, British attacks against our hard resistance thus far have been unable to make any major territorial gains in spite of their being reinforced by several divisions.

After the American attacks in the Houffalize sector had been halted, the enemy is now attacking both wings of the salient with the focal points being in Malmedy as well as on the Sauer. In the north the American gains of ground remained negligible and some of them have again been wrested from the enemy. On the Sauer the enemy after fierce fighting succeeded in gaining a bridgehead at Diekirch.

North of Remich, the people's grenadiers smashed the American battalions which had temporarily crossed the Moselle and captured prisoners and booty while to the south our tanks captured several localities into which the enemy had succeeded in penetrating on the previous days.

In the lower Vosges, the ring around the enemy force encircled north of Reipertsweiler was tightened and relief attacks were smashed. The Americans once again rushed on in vain against the bunkers of the Maginot Line at Rittershofen which are in our hands. Northeast of Strassburg the localities of Sessenheim and Herrlisheim toughly defended by the enemy were taken by storm, more than 300 prisoners were captured and numerous enemy tanks were knocked out.

From central Italy only minor enemy attacks are reported east of the Etruscan Mountains but they remained unsuccessful.

In Syrmia our troops ousted the enemy from his positions southeast of Vukovar in a two days' attack and pushed about 20 kilometers eastward between the Drave and the Bosut.

After minor attacks by American terror planes on the Saar-Palatinate territory, British nuisance raiders last night scattered bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian area. Out of a Soviet bomber formation penetrating the Breslau area seven enemy aircraft were brought down by night fighters and Luftwaffe flak.

The retaliatory fire on London is continued.

ROOSEVELT TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE FOR 4TH TERM

Plans Making Only 500-Word Speech at Inaugural Ceremony at White House

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 19.—President Roosevelt's inaugural ceremony tomorrow in Washington will mark the fourth inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States, according to a Washington report.

The President, who has served the longest term in the White House, is planning the shortest inaugural address in the American history for it is said that his speech will be limited to only 500 words when he takes the oath of office for the fourth time.

Washington circles said that Abraham Lincoln set the record for brevity when his second inaugural address contained about 600 words.

Only 5,000 to 6,000 invitations have been issued for Roosevelt's inaugural ceremony. In peace time, an average of 30,000 invitations were usually sent. Most of those with invitations will have to stand out on the White House lawn to watch the proceedings for no seats are being provided this year. The committee on arrangements plans on a total of 20 minutes for the whole inaugural.

None of the President's four sons in the armed forces are expected to be on hand for this year's ceremony.

SAD FATE AWAITS BENES

May Follow in Footsteps of Mikolajczyk, Wilhelmstrasse Says

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—A fate similar to that of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exile Polish Government in London, was predicted for Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Emigre Czechoslovakian Government in London, by the Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman today.

The Spokesman declared that Benes would share the same fate that befell Mikolajczyk as soon as the military situation rendered such a development possible notwithstanding the fact that Benes was a "protege of the British policy."

Benes made a jump into the Soviet camp several months ago, the Spokesman continued, but it seems that Moscow now finds the dish served by Benes unpalatable. Possibly, as a result of the military developments, the Spokesman stressed, Moscow considers that it no longer needs Benes, preferring instead to cooperate with the Communist faction in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, Berlin political circles have noted with particular interest the British report that Benes intends to travel to the Carpatho-Ukraine region.

It was stated that Benes thinks that a development similar to the one which took place in Lublin may be repeated in his country. Therefore, he desires to put in a personal appearance to prevent a collapse of the Czech state structure.

However, Berlin political circles point out that it remains to be seen whether Moscow will grant Benes permission to travel to the Carpatho-Ukraine region.

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EMERGENCY PLANS SET TO COMBAT AIR ATTACK

Include Establishment of Medical Stations, Food Storage In Tunnel Shelters

A plan for perfecting air defense facilities at an estimated expenditure of ¥2,000,000,000 was decided on by the Government at the Cabinet Council held Friday, it was announced by the Board of Information. The measure will be put into effect immediately by the Air Defense Headquarters in cooperation with the other Ministries concerned. As regards air defense measures for manufacturing plants and districts, separate plans will be drafted by the Munitions Ministry and the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

The dispersion of people from large densely populated cities will be particularly urged, but those who are required for wartime work will be encouraged to remain at their posts. Furthermore, in order to insure the comfort of those remaining in the cities, boarding houses and dormitories will be established.

The transfer of clothing to safety zones will also be encouraged. In this respect, warehouse owners in such zones will be approached by the Government to make the shipping and storing of such clothing smooth and satisfactory. More buildings and houses will be evacuated or demolished in Tokyo and other big cities, and the vacant lots will be turned into open spaces, roads, water reservoirs, or air-raid shelters.

Those persons urgently required to remain in Tokyo or other cities will be announced by the Government, and measures will be taken for them to remain at their posts. Strong buildings or those with basements will be utilized for urgent use, and the Air Defense Law or the General Mobilization Law may be applied to facilitate this measure.

Fire-fighting facilities will be greatly expanded and improved. The number of firemen will be increased so as to be able to meet any development, and water reservoirs also will be increased in number. Air raid shelters with proper roofing or those dug in the sides of hills will be increased and improved. Also tunnel shelters will be constructed for the storing of provisions and other goods.

Facilities to take care of those who lost their homes in air raids will be greatly expanded. The Government may take over vacant houses or private dwellings and keep them ready for those requiring new living quarters. The Government will also give attention to providing boarding houses or lodging places for those who remain in the cities after losing their homes. The protection and relief of those losing their homes will be augmented, and relief measures will be speedily given.

Medical service for the injured will be strengthened, and medical stations and dispensaries will be established in strong buildings as far as possible. Provisions and other daily necessities will be stored in various places, and the supply of such requirements to the public in case of emergency will be most speedily carried out by keeping on hand the required number of men to attend to such distribution.

A way will also be opened for local administrative bodies to obtain necessary funds to meet the expenditures required for air raid defense and protection with the aid of the Government which may take over the responsibility of paying back both capital and interest of such loans contracted.

FLIERS' MOTHERS HONORED

22 Women With 3 or More Sons In the Air Force Commended

Commendation ceremonies to honor the mothers with three or more sons in the Japanese Air Force took place at 10:30 a.m. on January 18 at the Hiko Kaikan under the auspices of the Tokyo branch of the Japan Women's Association.

Twenty-two mothers in Tokyo, including Mrs. Sumie Miyamoto and two others with four sons in the air service, and Mrs. Chiyo Kuwahara and 18 others with three sons who are airmen, were honored at the ceremonies. Among those assembled for the commendation was the sister of First Class Flight Petty Officer Kametaro Takeda, the hero of the ramming attack on the Prince of Wales. She had taken her mother's place in bringing up her brothers, two others beside Kametaro also being in the air service.

The certificates of commendation and souvenirs were presented by Mrs. Nakako Hozumi, Vice-President of the Japan Women's Association. The function ended a little past noon.

According to the investigations made by the Association conducted throughout Japan since autumn of last year, the mothers eligible for the honors numbered 340 in all, with Fukuoka Prefecture heading the list with 59, Aichi Prefecture second with 28, and Tokyo third with 22. Similar ceremonies will take place at the branches of the Japan Women's Association in various districts.

Downed B-29 on Exhibit in Capital Bristles With Safety Devices; Pilots Are Greenhorns

The pilots of the B-29 bombers that raid Japan are mostly inexperienced men, who are unfit for long-distance raiding operations, said Lieutenant Colonel Mori of the Army Air Headquarters in an interesting statement made in connection with the remains of the B-29 that had been shot down recently in Japan and which are now being exhibited at the Isetan Department Store in Shinjuku, says the Tokyo Shimbun. The Lieutenant Colonel declared:

"According to the charts on exhibit at the Isetan Department Store, the B-29 formations that raid Japan have suffered great losses, and this is due mainly to the fact that inexperienced pilots had been called out to man the super-fortresses. Already, quite a considerable number of experienced American airmen have been lost and their number is fast diminishing. It is particularly to be noted in this connection that America is being forced to keep its experienced fliers behind the lines to train new pilots.

"In order to bolster the fighting spirit of the inexperienced pilots manning the B-29's, the American authorities are doing everything to convince them that the giant bombers are invincible. Careful attention has also been given to equip the B-29's with every safety device conceivable in order to give the crew a feeling of security.

"At the Isetan exhibit there is on show a windshield with glass 40 millimeters thick, covered with blood.

"Among other things found in the B-29 bomber, the following are worthy of attention:

"An automatic signalling apparatus for use when the plane makes a forced landing; small oxygen containers which can be used when the airmen have to bail out; fishing tackle and bait for use when stranded on some lonely isle; morphine to ease pain; detective stories and popular novels; Bibles with thick steel covers; a lifeboat which can be inflated with nitrogen gas which has a greater expansion ratio that compressed air; red pigment which can be used to color water when a forced landing is made at sea.

"About 8,800 gallons of gasoline (22 metric tons in weigth) are required by one B-29 flying from the Marianas to Japan and back. As the enemy bombers cannot carry much more than the maximum load of gasoline required, they cannot return to their base if their fuel tanks are pierced by bullets and they lose some gasoline. Actually, the B-29's were never built to carry so much gasoline, as revealed by the fact that they are provided with two auxiliary tanks with a total capacity of 1,280 gallons.

"Production of B-29's is being stressed in the United States even to the extent of stopping the output of other types of planes. The recent decline of America's total plane production is due mainly to to this concentrated B-29 production scheme.

"We shall have to strengthen our defenses so as to increase the interesting exhibits of downed B-29's in the future."

HONGKONG INTERNEES HIT BY YANK TERROR PLANES

15 Britishers Killed, 30 Injured When Raiders Bomb, Strafe Detention Camp

Domei

HONGKONG, January 20.—The enemy task force which has invaded the South China Sea attacked on January 15 and 16 Amoy, neutral territory and possession of Portugal, and other places. Everywhere he went the invader demolished hospitals and other institutions of absolutely no military value and perpetrated a wholesale murder of Chinese merchants and nationals of neutral countries. In its raid on Hongkong on January 16 the enemy rained bombs and machinegun bullets on the Hongkong detention camp and caused numerous deaths among the enemy nationals who are interned there. The entire detention camp is seething with resentment at the action of the enemy, which is to its occupants the more shameful because it was supposed to be in possession of knowledge of the nature of the camp when it attacked it.

The visit of the enemy to Hongkong was during the afternoon hours. The occupants of the ship-decked planes with which the enemy worked probably lost their mental balance at the thick fire from the anti-aircraft guns. They started to bomb the detention camp at about 5 p.m. and had dropped 15 or 16 bombs on it before it was 5:40 p.m. The main building of the camp was demolished, and 15 of the occupants of the camp, of whom 10 were men and the remaining five women, all British, were killed on the spot. and four others, two men and the others women, all also British, severely injured.

30 Britishers Hit

Apparently the enemy was not content with the amount of death and destruction it had caused with bombs. Now it swept the entire camp with machinegun fire, and caused injuries to a large number of enemy nationals among whom were 30 Britishers. The location of the detention camp was communicated to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva as soon as it was established shortly after the outbreak of the war. Thus, the enemies, America and Britain, would be liars if they disclaimed any knowledge of the location of the camp.

The sky was exceedingly clear on the day of the visit of the enemy to Hongkong, and even for a high altitude one could have experienced no difficulty in recognizing the mark placed on the roof of the building indicating its nature. The foreigners who are under detention at this camp were all of them shocked beyond description at the way in which the enemy, with its method of bombing blindly, behaved, a practice which inspired in them a profound emotion of anger.

After the raid, Jameson, former Vice-Governor of Hongkong, on behalf of the inmates of the camp, of whom he is one, presented a memorandum with regard to the raid to the camp authorities on January 17. The document was full of the sentiment of anger of the occupants of the camp which was roused by the inhuman act done by the American planes when they blasted the camp in all knowledge of its nature. The memorandum ended with an expression of the emotion of gratitude by the internees for the way in which the camp authorities met the situation caused by the attack of the enemy on the camp.

The memorandum runs as follows:

"During their attack on Hongkong yesterday (January 16), the American planes were outrageous enough to drop bombs on this detention camp. This illegal act of the enemy resulted in 15 instant deaths among the internees and severe injuries to four of them. The injured persons are in the hospital attached to the camp. A large number of women and children who sought shelter in the rooms of the camp received injuries from the fire from machineguns with which the raiders swept the camp repeatedly, and they are under medical care.

"The attack came at a time when we were leading a very quiet and peaceable life under the protection of the Japanese Forces in the belief that the camp where we are was a place of safety.

"The raiding American planes dropped bombs on the camp at a low altitude in spite of the international mark on it. They went further and brought machineguns into play. We are shocked beyond description at the performance of the American planes. We hope there will be an endeavor made from the standpoint of justice and humanity to find some means of preventing American planes from doing outrageous acts in the future.

"I hasten to present an expression of the profound feeling of gratitude felt by us to the Japanese military for the aid swiftly brought by them to those of us who were the victims of the American planes."

Concert for Asia Students

The Second Greater East Asia Amity Concert for the benefit of the students from the Greater East Asia regions will be held at 2 p.m. on January 27 at the Peers' Club under the auspices of Overseas Music Committee of the Japan Music and Culture Society. The program will consist of violin solo by Mitsuyo Suwa, xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka, vocal solos by Sumire Hoshino, soprano, and Takeo Ito, baritone.

Omura Heads Science Board

Domei

HSINKING, January 20.—Takuichi Omura, former president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has been appointed president of the Continental Science Board, filling the post which has been vacant for some time since the death of Dr. Rintaro Naoki, it was announced by the Manchoukuo Government today.

The Imperial investiture for the new president was held at 11 a.m. today with Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in attendance.

FINANCE OFFICE DECIDES HIKE IN CIGARET PRICES

Average Increase of 38 Per Cent To be Effected—Hikari Will Be 60 Sen A Pack

Parallel with the tax increase which was made public recently, the Government has decided shortly to raise the prices of tobacco and cigarets at the average rate of 38 per cent.

The matter was reported to the Cabinet meeting on Friday morning by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and made public by the Finance Ministry at 3 p.m. the same day.

The contemplated price advance of 38 per cent is smaller than the two previous ones, respectively of 61 and 50 per cent effected in January and December, respectively of 1943, but the actual increase in income estimated at ¥690,000,000 is much larger than the increases respectively of ¥440,000,000 and $528,000,000 realized by the previous advances in price.

The total increase of the Treasury revenue aggregating about ¥2,500,000,000 which will be realized by the tax increase and the rise in tobacco prices will be entirely put in the special accounts of the Extraordinary Military Expenditures. While a definite date to effect the rise of the tobacco prices is not decided on as yet, it is expected that the change will be effected at the month-end in view of the practice of neighborhood association distribution.

Ten cigarets of the Asahi brand will be 45 sen; Hibiki, 25 sen; Hikari, 60 sen; Hoyoku, 45 sen; Kinshi, 35 sen and mouthpieceless Asahi, 45 sen, while cut tobacco of the Minori brand will be 60 sen for 30 grams and Hagi 40 sen. The hand-roll cut tobacco of the Nozomi brand will be available at 33 for 100 grams. Cigarets not mentioned in the foregoing list will remain at their current prices.

The price rise just announced is the sixth to be effected since the outbreak of the China Affair, the third since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. Annual increase in the Treasury revenue to be realized from this decision will amount to about ¥1,880,000,000 and the total increase through the previous and present price advances is estimated at about ¥4,000,000,000.

SEAMEN GIVEN HIGHER RANK

Will Be Treated As Chokunin, Sonin Or Hannin Government Officials

In recognition of their valuable service to the State in the War of Greater East Asia, officers of ships requisitioned by the Shipping Operation Society during the duration of the war will be given the status of Government officials of the Chokunin, Sonin or Hannin rank, it was announced by the Board of Information on Friday.

At the Cabinet Council held on July 10 last year, the Government decided to accord officers of such ships a better and official recognition. Since then preparations for drafting the requirement regulations have been going on, and as the Ships' Special Treatment Officers Law has been drafted, the announcement was made by the Board of Information.

According to the drafted regulations, in the navigation of ships operated by the Shipping Operation Society during the present war, there will be appointed in the Transportation and Communications Ministry navigators and assistant navigators who will be chosen from the requisitioned crews. These navigators and assistant navigators will be given Sonin and Hannin ranks respectively. Those navigators who have rendered particularly notable service will be given the Chokunin rank.

Nelson Sued For Divorce

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 18.—Mrs. Helen Nelson, wife of Donald Nelson, former Director of the U.S. War Production Board, who is now President Roosevelt's special envoy, has sued for divorce from her husband in Chicago charging desertion, according to a Chicago report today. They were married in 1926 and have no children.

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New Double-Purpose Weapon of Enemy Makes Frenzied Debut on Luzon Stage

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, January 18.—In carrying out scorched earth tactics in the Luzon battleground, the enemy has brought into use a new weapon, a part bomb and part incendiary missile. Prior to enemy landings on Luzon, several hundred carrier-borne planes had been let loose from the enemy's special carriers daily since January 6, to raze to the ground all standing objects in the vicinity of the landing points, including the city streets, villages, roads, bridges and even the palm groves. The bombing continued ceaselessly all day and all night. Neither schools, churches, hospitals or farms escaped the frenzy of ruthless carpet bombings.

The new instrument of destruction is similar to the 50 kilogram bombs dropped by the Curtiss bombers and Grumman fighter-bombers. Simultaneous with the bursting of the bomb the incendiary chemical jets out to do its work as an incendiary.

Another new enemy tactic is to bombard the earth with 40 millimeter rocket guns loaded on their Curtiss carrier-borne bombers instead of throwing bombs. The enemy's use of new arms has no effect on the men of the Japanese Forces, and the only results are to rouse the wrath of the people of the Philippines against the enemy's wanton destruction of schools and churches.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 20

EMERGENCY STEPS FOR EMERGENCY TIMES

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is a matter of course that in emergency times emergency steps are required. What must be done at the present time seems clear enough, but it appears that certain frictions have arisen therefrom. It is imperative that they be smoothed out at the earliest moment possible. The war situation is becoming fiercer day by day and decisive battles will continue. Not even a day, nay, not even a moment must therefore be allowed to be wasted.

The enemy's stronghold must be captured at any price, even though our blood should flow in rivers. Is this not the spirit of our Imperial Forces?

The ironing out of frictions is by no means an ideological issue. It is a realistic necessity which comes from the war situation. If we consider this necessity, there is no need to waver. The difficulty perhaps lies in our attempting to "break down the wall," so to speak, at one time and over its entire length. The wall must be broken down quickly, but at the same time carefully and systematically.

MAINTENANCE OF THE PRICE LEVEL

MAINICHI—The planned operation of wartime economy is impossible if the price policy lacks in appropriateness. This is understood both from theory and from practice. A Wartime Price Council has been established by the Government to discuss the main principles governing the foundation and the operation of the price policy.

However, if we consider the present price situation, it is seen that the wartime price policy which is now to be taken up is closely linked with the very fundamentals of the price problem, and it may be that, rather than solve this problem, the authorities concerned will be kept busy correcting crippled prices. It is more important now to carry out a strengthening of the production so that there will be no hitch in the supplies for the decisive war than to reflect on what should be done about the low price policy. Moreover, this is the only way to make wartime economy run smoothly. In the present situation it is absolutely essential to follow a policy which is not accompanied by too many difficulties.

Hitherto, various policies have been followed to adjust the inconsistencies in relation to production increase. But we have seen what effect these policies have had on the price policy. Besides, when we consider the policies for increasing the public revenue which have been adopted mainly for the purpose of absorbing the floating purchasing power rather than for financial necessity, it is obvious that the unevenness of prices has come to be a serious question. To adjust this situation will be one of the first tasks falling upon the new price organ. Every effort must be made to maintain the price level for the sake of maintaining the stability of the people's livelihood.

TOILET PAPER BY EXCHANGE

500 Sheets to Be Given for One Kan Of Old Newspapers, Books

Five hundred sheets of toilet paper will be given in exchange for delivery of one kan of old newspapers, magazines and books from homes in Tokyo beginning January 20. Newspapers will be bought at 70 sen, magazines and books at 25 sen and other paper waste at five sen per kan. The toilet paper will cost 50 sen for 500 sheets. The exchange system will be put into effect in the 35 wards of Tokyo and Hachioji, Tachikawa, Musashino and Mitaka.

Three methods of distribution will be adopted: first by 14 regular paper collecting places established in Kojimachi, Kanda, Kyobashi, Koishikawa and Adachi wards; second by collectors making periodic rounds of various wards, cities and towns at an interval of about once a month; third by collecting the old papers at companies, government offices and other places where the employees may bring their exchange newspapers and magazines from home.

OGATA GETS EXTRA POST

Made Head of Rule Aid Manhood Corps Succeeding Takekawa

Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information and concurrently Vice President of the Imperial Assistance Association, has been appointed concurrently President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, succeeding Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa who has been relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on Friday.

The appointment of Sakutaro Asahina and Hide Inoue as Vice Presidents of the Japan Youth Corps was also announced the same day.

COMMODITY PRICE POLICY WILL BE STRENGTHENED

To Establish Committee in Cabinet-Reforms and Practical Adoption of Policy Aimed

In order to strengthen the commodity price policy it has been decided at the Cabinet meeting on January 19 to establish a Wartime Commodity Price Deliberation Council within the Cabinet, as reported by Tetsuzo Ueba, Chief of the Coordinated Planning Board and announced by the Board of Information on the same day. The Council will investigate and deliberate on the basis principles and general application of wartime commodity prices.

The following announcement, relative to this, was made by the Board of Information on Friday.

In order to launch systematized activities with regard to wartime economies, a new policy in connection with commodity prices must be effectively exercised and the following measures have been formulated.

1. The Wartime Commodity Price Deliberation Council is to be established within the Cabinet for investigating a basic policy to cope with wartime commodity prices and formulating practical measures to translate the policy into practice. The Council with the Prime Minister as Chairman must be simple in organization with not more than ten members chosen from among civilians.

2. Adjustments must be effected in relation with the administrative organs dealing with commodity prices.

3. Privileges of regulating commodity prices are to be given to Prefectural Governors as much as deemed expedient.

4. In view of the aforementioned innovations, necessary improvements or liquidations will be carried out with the Central Committee for Regulating Commodity Prices, the local committees for the same purpose and the Wartime Commodity Price Deliberation Council.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1945

The Pattern of British Intervention

Britain's impending trouble over Yugoslavia, threatening now to break out into the open so soon after the Greek imbroglio, illustrates the kind of problem which arises out of every manifestation of British opportunism toward the various exiled regimes which have sought British protection. It offers an instructive parallel, though with some variations to be sure, with the problems of Poland, Greece, Belgium, and even France.

King Peter II of Yugoslavia fled into exile to head an emigre regime which lives solely on the hope of restoration to the power it enjoyed before the war. The country itself has in the meantime fallen under the control of the Partizan leader, Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, who owes his power to Soviet support and to the fact that the effective political and military elements in the country have come to be Communistic-inclined.

Recognizing that internal conditions in Yugoslavia as well as the exigencies of international power politics made it impossible for British influence to be extended over that region as she had originally hoped and as she had originally encouraged the exiled regime to expect, Britain conceded Yugoslavia to be within the Soviet sphere of influence. Thereupon the realistic and moderate element in the exiled regime, headed by Premier Ivan Subasic, came to terms with the Tito group for the union of all Yugoslav elements under a regency council dominated by Tito. King Peter II, representing the stand-patters, opposes this compromise and holds out for the restoration of his own power. Britain favors the Tito-Subasic compromise as the most convenient way of withdrawing from an embarrassing position, but she cannot very well repudiate King Peter in view of her earlier encouragement of his pretensions. And thus is Britain caught on the horns of a dilemma.

The Polish situation presents an almost exact parallel. The Polish government-in-exile in London lives solely on the hope of restoration to power on the basis of extreme territorial pretensions. Poland itself in the meantime has fallen under the control of the Lublin regime which owes its power to Soviet support and to the fact that the effective political and military elements in the country realize that Poland can exist only upon the basis of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Recognizing her inability to exert her power in that region, Britain has in fact, although not in theory, conceded Poland to be within the Soviet sphere of influence. Thereupon the comparatively realistic and moderate element in the exiled Polish regime, represented by former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk, attempted to come to an agreement with the Lublin group for a fusion. But the extremists in the exiled regime in London, headed by the new Premier Tomasz Arciszewski, have ousted Mikolajczyk and hold out against any compromise with Lublin. Britain would favor a compromise as the most convenient way out of an intolerable situation for her vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, a situation which emphasizes British impotence and faithlessness. But in view of her earlier encouragement of the extreme pretensions of the exiled Polish regime, she willy-nilly continues to give it reluctant recognition and opposes the Lublin regime, to her own great danger from Soviet antagonism.

The situation in Greece offers the same underlying factors with but one difference. King George II and his henchman George Papandreou are the Greek counterparts of King Peter II and Arciszewski. The ELAS and the EAM are the counterparts of Tito's Partizans and the Lublin regime. But here, for strategic reasons bearing on her vital Empire life-line in the Mediterranean, Britain was not willing to concede Soviet predominance; Britain was determined to retain Greece within her sphere of influence. Therefore she denounced the popular ELAS and EAM as brigands and sought to retain in power the Papandreou Government which, although unrepresentative and unpopular, was a compliant tool of the British. But the British failed to reckon with the independent spirit of the Greek patriots, and the result was that British troops found themselves locked in a disastrously bloody combat with the Greeks.

Meeting with failure, the British are now trying to salvage something from the disaster by attempting to promote a compromise. Papandreou has been abandoned; Archbishop Damaskinos has been made regent to put the quietus on King George II; and General Nicholas Plastiras has been made premier to attempt the role of Subasic and Mikolajczyk. Whether Plastiras can satisfy and pacify the ELAS and EAM is, however, still a moot question.

The Belgian situation, basically similar to the others, has apparently ended in British success for the time being. Premier Hubert Pierlot was a Belgian Papandreou. The various Leftist resistance groups were the Belgian counterparts of the ELAS. Pierlot's attempt to disarm the resistance groups precipitated disorder, but the British intervened with their troops. The British armed force in Belgium naturally being much more formidable than the British armed force in Greece, Pierlot has been successfully sustained, but what the Belgian patriots think of this British control of their country and what these thoughts will eventually lead to are another matter.

The French situation, also basically similar to the others, is the only case where the outcome has turned out to the apparent advantage of the natives. De Gaulle, while in exile, promised to serve Britain like Pierlot or Papandreou. But once installed on French soil with British aid, he acted like a Subasic or a Mikolajczyk or a Plastiras and came to terms—more or less uneasy terms, to be sure, but terms nevertheless—with the Leftist resistance groups. Then he strengthened his position by concluding an alliance with the Soviet Union, and now he is playing the Soviets against the British to gain an increasingly independent position for himself.

In every case, although the details may differ, there are the same basic factors. In every case, the exiled regimes are reactionary and inflexible and no longer represent the people from whom they have become separated. In every case, the people in the homeland have become Leftist or Communistic-inclined. In every case, Britain has tried to support the exiled regime against the popular democratic movements at home, because a denationalized emigre makes a more compliant puppet than a patriotic nationalist. In every case, when opposition from either the Soviet Union or the local population has become formidable, Britain has shown no compunction about abandoning the exiled regime she first abetted and encouraged, and in seeking a compromise along the path of least resistance. But in every case, Britain has suffered injury to her prestige and reputation. Rank opportunism and blatant disregard for principles or ideals seem to be the essence of Britain's self-advancing policy of power politics. It is a policy which has consistently failed, but which Britain just as consistently persists in continuing out of apparently sheer desperation.

The impending new crisis over Yugoslavia will serve to highlight again the same standard features which have by this time become so familiar.

A Year Ago Today
January 21, 1944

Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced that Japanese Air Units had bombed the anti-Axis positions in the Arawe area, New Britain Island, and those at Cape Gumbi, New Guinea.

TRADE OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

War Imposes Big Hardships on Iberian Countries

The status of the neutral nations at this stage of the war has become a rather delicate one. The two countries of the Iberian peninsula, Spain and Portugal, draw our attention especially. The Franco regime owes its existence largely to the backing of Germany and Italy, and Portugal has been an ally of England for more than four centuries, but they have held their neutrality since the beginning of the European War. Of late, the Anglo-American pressure against these two countries has markedly increased. The pressure is exercised by means of the trade relations between these countries and the United States and Britain.

Spain's foreign trade has greatly decreased since the world-wide economic depression of 1932. Since the beginning of the Civil War in 1936, it has continued to fall rapidly. In the early part of the Franco administration, there was little evidence of improvement. Lately, there are signs of recovery but reliable reports are meager. Since the beginning of the European war, Spain's trade with the Axis nations has ceased, though a small amount of trade was carried on, with France and Holland as intermediaries. The greater part of her trade has been carried on with the Anglo-American countries and the South and Central American states.

Chart 2 shows the trade balance with the various countries at the time of the setting up of the Franco government. The trade with Germany and Italy was quite vigorous but it was not to be compared with the trade with the Anglo-American countries. The imports from Argentine assure a large percentage. This was due to the large quantities of grain and meat needed to supply the food shortages after the civil war. Wines, olive oil and citrus fruits form the greater part of Spain's exports while minerals come next, including, copper ore, iron ore, mercury, lead, zinc, and sulphur. These are exported mostly to England and France. The chief imports are oil, coal, rubber, cotton, tobacco and Indian corn.

Excess of Exports

Since Portugal imports the greater part of her consumer goods, the European War and the lack of shipping facilities have caused many difficulties. With the increase in intensity of the European hostilities, Portugal as a neutral nation in 1941 for the first time in many years had an excess of exports over imports. Her exports include tungsten ore, hides, cork, lumber, tin and wines which cover 70 per cent of the total. Imports include fuel such as coal, petroleum, kerosene and steel, which cover 70 per cent of the total. Food products form about 20 per cent while machine tools, ships, vehicles woolen and cotton goods come next. Portugal's export trade in 1941 was directed mostly toward America, England and Switzerland. America and England together took 40 per cent. Trade with America increased rapidly since the latter's entry into the war by over 5 times the former volume which is one-fourth of the entire trade. The Axis trade stopped after the opening of hostilities, though it was carried on to some extent through Switzerland.

Chart 1
Spain's Foreign Trade
(In 1,000,000 pesetas)

	Imp.	Exp.		Imp.	Exp.
1929	2,737.0	2,112.0	1935	879.3	588.2
1930	2,447.5	2,456.8	1936	50.57	543.8
1931	1,175.9	990.3	1937	344.3	192.7
1932	975.7	742.3	1938*	317.1	267.7
1933	856.6	673.0	1939	343.0	240.0
1934	855.0	612.5			

* 1938—April to December.

Chart 2
Spanish Trade With U.S., Britain and Others
(From April 1938—December 1938)

	Imports	Exports
England	17,641,000	60,979,000
India	6,880,000	286,000
Canada	478,000	1,394,000
Other British possessions	2,265,000	1,913,000
Total	27,264,000	64,572,000
United States	48,076,000	24,313,000
U.S. possessions	7,071,000	1,387,000
Total	55,147,000	25,700,000
Argentina	95,793,000	5,137,000
Brazil	2,795,000	421,000
Chile	4,390,000	1,037,000
Uruguay	1,578,000	284,000
Cuba	10,923,000	3,647,000
Other Am. States	1,087,000	2,260,000
Total	116,592,000	13,581,000
Germany	44,254,000	59,310,000
Italy	11,815,000	14,879,000
Others	62,653,000	30,487,000
Grand total	317,699,000	207,734,000

Chart 3
Portugal's Foreign Trade
(In 1,000,000 Escuados)

	Imp.	Exp.		Imp.	Exp.
1932	1,707.8	791.8	1937	2,352.9	1,201.5
1933	1,905.3	802.5	1938	2,305.9	1,145.6
1934	1,966.3	909.5	1939	2,081.5	1,339.3
1935	2,294.9	923.7	1940	2,523.5	1,612.6
1936	1,994.3	1,025.7	1941	2,468.0	2,973.0

Purposeful Party

Sister's suitor: "Johnny, it's cruel to tell you but your sister promised to become my wife at the party last night. Will you forgive me for taking her away?"

Johnny: "Aw, shucks, that's what the party was for."

RE-EXAMINATION OF JAPAN'S NEW CHINA POLICY

Sino-Japanese Relations Placed on Enduring Basis —Position of Nanking Government Bolstered

Editor's Note: Toshio Uyeda whose articles have often appeared in these columns has contributed an article "How to Push Japan's New China Policy." in the monthly journal "Chiseigaku." He brings out the joint responsibility of Japan and China for a more effective realization of Japan's new China policy.

I

Since the adoption of Japan's New China Policy, it should be noted that its execution has been slow. It is incumbent for us to examine the reasons for this in order to realize its speedy actualization. Such is the task imposed upon our shoulders.

Primary attention should be directed to the nature of the repercussions which have been made on the Chinese by a series of measures which we have carried out in China since 1943. This was brought about, according to the principle of moral justice, by the relinquishment of concessions, the abolition of extraterritorial rights, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, all of which comprise our new China policy. The reactions these measures created in China should be clearly and unmistakably grasped by us. Let us first note these reactions on the so-called pacification areas or areas under the control of the Nanking Government.

The Nanking Government has found in the New China policy our earnest intentions of friendship toward China and was highly pleased with this. It was especially happy for as its raison d'etre came to be clarified. Moreover, its intentions of saving China from national calamities will be clear to future historians. All this can be gathered from opinions and views shown on various occasions at the time of the announcement of the policy. The policy also gave a formidable ground for the idealogical campaign against the Chungking regime and much activity has been shown by the officials of the National Government in this regard: Special satisfaction over the New China Policy was manifested by the late President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders who have been following the ideals of Sun Yat-sen as members of the Kuomintang since the days of the Canton activities. It is also undeniable that some of the Chinese intelligentsia came to perceive Japan's sincerity through the medium of this New policy.

The Anti-Japanese Movement

The anti-Japanese movement in China has had an old history, as is known to all. The disputes between the two nations were frequent after the establishment of a republican regime in China, and the Chinese misunderstanding of our intentions and motives was deepened by the Manchurian Incident. When a similar misunderstanding was extended to the Japanese activities in North China, the relations between the two nations grew worse. It may be said that when the Konoye Statement was issued, the Chinese did not believe in its professed intentions, and therefore could not be amiably disposed towards that statement; nor did they have any understanding of our motives.

Now, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has had a profound effect upon the psychology of the Chinese regarding Japan as a great power, inasmuch as they never ever believed for a single moment that Japan could declare war upon both the United States and Britain. Not only our resolute declaration of war upon the Anglo-Americans, but also our speedy and brilliant victories surprised them. Our success at Pearl Harbor, the Malay Sea, Singapore, and Manila together with such a great demonstration of intense patriotism and loyalty by our soldiers as was made at Attu, made the Chinese begin to pay special respects to our nation.

Impressed Chinese People

The adoption of our New China Policy with such brilliant victories as its background deeply impressed the Chinese and aroused their reliance on our nation. But being slow in thought and activity the Chinese could not do away with their old grudges against this country in a short space of time. It may be said that even now they do not have as much trust towards our country as they used to in former times when they were inspired by the Imperial Restoration, and relied on our national power during the Russo-Japanese War. However, in their innermost hearts they entertain respect and gratitude towards our nation.

Our New China Policy has also had a favorable effect on the Chinese students who occupy a special position in the intellectual class of China. In China as in other countries, the students are pure in heart and thought. During the past seven years since the outbreak of the China Affair, they remained indifferent outwardly regarding the political conditions of their country, but inwardly they entertained much dissatisfaction over the affairs of their nation and have been frantic to find some light for their future. Thus, President Wang once said that it is the students who mostly agree with him in ideas from pure motives. Our new policy has made a deep impression on the students. They have been paying more and more attention toward our New China Policy and have been manifesting much interest in its future. They came to abandon their former attitude of indifference toward China's sovereignty and other policy issues. Instead they have gradually assumed a positive attitude and have been taking some form of leadership. This is clearly shown in their action to enforce a triple-temperance movement in Nanking and Shanghai. After the enforcement of our New China Policy, therefore, the Chinese students came to participate positively in varies movements and meetings. This temperance movement grew out of their participation in a rally meeting held on December 8, 1943, in commemoration of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The great emotional stimulation they received at this rally proved the there is no doubt that the New China Policy has greatly influenced the Chinese students. They now assert that the return of foreign concessions and the abolition of extra-territoriality were secured through the goodwill of Japan and not by means of China's real power and also that for this reason China should advance to the stage where she can recover such rights with her own power. The students also are in favor of cooperation with Japan for perfecting China's independence and sovereignty and for the realization of the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples. In other words, they are reflecting on the intentions and policies of the National Government and contrasting them with those of the Chungking regime which is allowing itself to act as a tool for the Anglo-American nations.

Some Misunderstanding Still Exist

However, it must be remembered that such favorable reactions to our New China Policy do not extend over the entire peace area, and it is a matter of regret for China herself that there are still some who fail to understand the real intentions of Japan and are misinterpreting the enforcement of our new China policy. Such an unfortunate element may be divided into three groups. First, there is a group of Chinese who have not yet awakened from their reliance on the Anglo-Americans and who are unable to liquidate their anti-Japanese sentiment chiefly because of the enemy propaganda and machinations. They regard the present war as Japan's invasion of China and consider our new China policy a political means by which Japan is trying to court the goodwill of the National Government so as to induce Chungking to join the Japanese side and thus to attain complete peace in China. They are thus assuming an attitude of indifference to our policy. Secondly, there is another group of Chinese who are perfect egoists and who are pursuing their own economic interests without any higher motives. They greatly fear that the enforcement of our New Policy might result in adverse changes for them and wish to continue their former economic activities. They are most intensely endeavoring to carry out speculative hoarding and buying, and what they greatly desire is the abolition of economic control. Thirdly, there is the group of Chinese who are ignorant of the needs of their nation and who have absolutely no understanding of their nation's policies. They are a simple people whose concern is only over their daily life: they are perfect egoists who are content with the pursuance of an easy life. Thus, they cannot have any concern with the New China Policy of Japan. Of these three Chinese groups those belonging to the first category mostly belong to the intellectual class; the second group shows the psychology of financiers; and the third group consists of the masses.

Chungking Reaction

On the other hand, let us see what reactions were shown on the Chungking regime by our New China Policy. Although Chungking assumed an air of indifference towards this policy, it is believed that considerable repercussions have been registered. It may be conceived that there are the following three groups within the Chungking regime itself: first, those who have come to appreciate and understand the real intentions of Japan through the enunciation of our New China Policy; secondly, those who insist on misinterpreting the objects of the New Policy, and thirdly, those who are in a doubtful mood regarding the real intentions of the policy. It has been reported that such leaders as General Ho Ying-chin and Dr. H. H. Kung have been attaching importance to the New Policy and have suggested to Chiang Kai-shek that a serious examination should be made concerning it. It has been reported that the Cairo Conference was held by the Anglo-Americans with the object of preventing Chungking from quitting the anti-Axis camp. Furthermore, the reports of brilliant Japanese victories in attacks on Pearl Harbor and in the naval battle in the Malai Sea were received by Chungking with good feelings, and the New China Policy, coming as it actually did, in the wake of these victories, has had the effect of improving the anti-Japanese sentiment of Chungking. The fact that the Communist Party made attacks on Chungking's supposed pro-Japanese attitude because of its fear that Chungking may compromise with Japan in concert with the new policy may be taken as proving the above supposition. But in view of the absence of complete peace between Japan and Chungking, it may be said that Chungking's reliance on the Anglo-Americans is persisting, thereby obstructing the efficacy of Japan's new policy. The Communist Party has also been manifesting an attitude of indifference on the surface, at least. But in reality it must have much concern about it.

Reason for Tardiness

Although there are some elements in China who are showing their stubborn attitude towards the Japanese policy in China, it must be noted that our New China Policy had a considerably favorable reaction not only in the pacification area but also in the Chungking-controlled area as well as in the territory under the Red influence. But sometimes the slowness in the execution of the New Policy has been alleged. It must have been partly due to impediments raised by enemy propaganda and intrigue, but the actual conditions in the pacification area may have been responsible for the alleged slow progress of the policy to some extent. The Nanking Government and some citizens in the pacification area have been entertaining a desire for the immediate complete realization of the proposed abolition of extraterritorial rights, naturally, this has been creating an unnecessary friction between Japan and China. The Chinese wish to secure the immediate transfer of not only the right of taxation, but also other rights, in connection with the abolition of extraterritorial rights. They also similarly wish to secure complete change of the officials concerned in the transfer of foreign concessions. It is natural for the Chinese to show their eagerness to receive immediately what is due to them in the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and in the return of foreign concessions, but they should remember at the same time that they should make preparations on their side for effecting the recovery. It should be stated with frankness that the present conditions of the Nanking Government are such that it is not prepared for a complete recovery of such rights. There is still need of remedies in the administration of the courts, judicial prosecution and the qualifications of revenue officers, judges and police officers. This fact is undeniable. In face of all this, it is only right that the immediate, complete abolition of extraterritorial rights cannot take place. The Chinese side should make proper preparations before desiring such an abolition. As to the problem of change of officials in the returned concession of Shanghai, the Chinese were not prepared to replace the Japanese officials with Chinese, at the time of the transfer of the concession. For that reason alone the Japanese officials remained in their post as a temporary measure out of their willingness to cooperate with the Chinese.

Japan's settled policy toward China was the abolition of extraterritorial rights and the return of exclusive concessions, and this plan has been gradually realized, as was promised, with the passing of time. According to our second note of January 20, 1944, nearly all of the taxation rights have been transferred to the Chinese and on February 1 the Japanese officials in charge withdrew. All this testifies to the sincerity of the Japanese people.

Several Unsolved Problems

However, there are several problems that have stood in the way of a speedy realization of Japan's New China Policy and I shall take up some of the more important points connected with these questions. First comes the problem of lack of proper knowledge concerning Chinese affairs on the part of the Japanese. It would be highly difficult for our officials and people on the spot to get on smoothly with the Chinese, unless they are well versed in Chinese affairs, especially in Chinese customs in political and economic affairs as well as in Chinese psychology. In actuality, however, did not our people who have been in direct contact with the Chinese on the spot show a tendency of adopting in China the same measures that have been used in Japan? It is obvious that such measures, even when adopted as a means of bringing about prosperity to China, will invite denunciation from the Chinese side, simply because they are carried out without the real conditions in China having been previously studied.

Secondly, there are peculiar difficulties of economic control in China. After the enforcement of the New China Policy, the general desire of the Chinese has been concentrated on a demand for the relaxation or abolition of economic control. The monopolistic entrusting of the purchase and distribution of certain materials to some Japanese firms or associations because of urgent military needs has been taken by the Chinese as unfair, and has been a source of friction and a retarding cause in the economic relations of the two nations. As to the cheap price policy, there is a peculiar difficulty connected with it. In China, the people's confidence in paper money is traditionally weak, and it is customary for even farmers to accumulate their daily necessities for a period of about seven years and for the consumers in big cities for a period of ten years. For this reason they welcome a condition in which they can store up goods even by paying high prices, and detest cheap prices so long as such a policy prevents them from getting their desired goods. Moreover, the cheap price policy gives rise to storing and speculative buying and selling as well as blackmarket dealings and all this offers an excellent opportunity to the enemy for intrigue and plots. It is clear from these circumstances that economic control does not conform to the real conditions in China. While it is impossible to abolish it completely, at least it should be made more flexible, and primary consideration should be placed on the policy of bringing normalcy to the economic movement under the National Government and of restoring and expanding production.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITISH SHIPPING POLICY

Problems of Establishing Post-war Mercantile Fleet Discussed

II

He asked the government to implement that pledge. Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport said that cargo shipping now in hand and in sight should be sufficient for the future prosecution of war and for our heavy commitments for relief and rehabilitation of liberated areas.

He referred to the White Paper regarding the continuance of the coordinated control of shipping. The organization is already at work, elaborating in great detail, a means by which the participant of the government will collaborate in day-to-day measures which are necessary for the completion of their common tasks.

He stated that smaller size ocean tramps and intermediate types of cargo liners are likely to be built in growing numbers.

He stated that "we are also giving most careful consideration to postwar questions even though with so many factors as yet obscure, we can only formulate that prosperity of our shipping and that of the other maritime nations would depend mainly upon the success of the plans being made for the expansion of world trade in general.

We are ready to collaborate with the other governments. Regarding the difficult question of surplus ships he could only say, "I am indeed most mindful of it."

He was dealing with it but could not make any report at this stage. He referred to the difficult problem of replacement and the disparity between war risks, recoveries and the cost of new building.

"White Paper, 1940" made a reference to this very point and the time when we shall be face to face with this replacement problem is coming. This matter will have consideration and is being dealt with now: the Chamber of Shipping and Liverpool Steamship Owners Association have been in touch with him about it.

Plans Proposed

The whole question of the prospects of the shipbuilding industry is now under close review and in due course the government will make further statement.

In the House of Commons debate, Colonels Greenwell and Shipell asked questions and made statements which cover most of the questions excising in the minds of the British shipowners and shipbuilders at present and pressed the government to make their declaration of the policy.

Greenwell said that though the government should make the arrangements for the absorption of surplus tonnage, and referred to rebuilding the Baltic fleet after the war on a long term basis, giving shipbuilding industries indication of future prospects.

Shipell thought that some such scheme as that worked out by the Dutch Government before the war should be adopted providing credit for replacement at a very low rate of interest. If some such financial arrangement is made, the government should be entitled to exercise some supervision in this regard in the policy.

Both Greenwell and Shipell referred to the rumor going around that the United States is considering turning over to us 1,000 Liberty ships and both pointed this out as dangerous.

Sir Headlam asked the government to make some announcement of its policy regarding shipbuilding after the war.

Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty intervened in the debate by giving some facts as to wartime building of naval and merchant shipping and went on to say that at the request of the government, a shipbuilding conference would be held and the general council of the British committee would advise the Ministry of War Transport and the First Lord of Admiralty on all matters relating to priorities for building, etc.

Alexander also referred to the provisions in the financial acts which have been designed for assistance of the industry.

In addition, there was, of course, an initial allowance of 20 per cent for depreciation. As for the future of our international trade, the government would lose no opportunity of furthering cooperation between the maritime nations. He paid tribute to the personnel of the mercantile marine and indicated that questions of seamen's conditions are now being considered in genuinely sympathetic spirits by everyone concerned and he went on to refer to the surplus tonnage of the United States.

He felt sure that this difficult problem would be solved by consultation. He did not believe the pessimistic and ever extravagant statement made about the "financial position" of the shipping industry.

A United Maritime authority on the White Paper had limited authority but when it expired the government did not intend that that should be the end of all international cooperation in maritime affairs.

They have given the strongest pledges about the future of shipping and shipbuilding.

The statement of general principles by the general council of the British shipping explains exactly in simple language the position in which the British shipowners find themselves at this moment and goes on to suggest a reasonable solution to all the difficult questions.

Difficulties Dealt With

Two of the most important points are:

1) Disposal of surplus tonnage.
2) Finance required to replace lost hands of obsolescent tonnage of the British mercantile marine.

The council recommends the establishment of reserves for surplus tonnage and states that the replacement may require some financial assistance or credit facility.

The "White Paper" issued in October deals very largely with further prosecution of war and the period of six months thereafter. Now, however, there are potentialities of international cooperation, reference to which can be regarded as favorable.

The replies of Lord Leathers in the House of Lords and Alexander and Noel Baker in the House of Commons to the question put forward in the recent debate can be taken together to show that the government is fully alive to the necessity for international cooperation in the world trade and shipping problems after the war.

It is fully recognized that the wartime built ships are unsuitable for normal trading conditions and the appointment of a shipbuilding committee is a step in the right direction to ensure the building of elected types of necessary tonnage.

The whole field of British shipbuilding and shipping was covered, but the questions as to the interest of shipping at the moment and the disposal of surplus tonnage and finance were treated only in a general way.

Noel Baker's remarks that the statement about financial positions of the shipping interests were pessimistic and even extravagant call for support in the nature of concrete evidence.

Regarding the surplus of tonnage, Leathers could only say that he is dealing with it and could not make any report at this stage.

Noel Baker thinks that the question will be solved by consultation. Whilst debates on the "White Paper" cleared the air to a certain degree. I feel that those connected with the shipping industry cannot yet know exactly what their position is and so must budget accordingly.

(End)

The Animal

Timid Husband: "If you and your mother keep on nagging, you're going to bring out the animal in me."

Sarcastic Wife: "Then we'd better be careful. We're scared to death of mice."

An Important Point

"Come right in Sambo", a farmer called out to a "darky." "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites."

"Sure boss, I knows dat," replied the cautious man, "but I don't know how soon he's goin' to stop barking."